these two great kindred nations under a thousand times heavier recognizances to preserve the peace and advance the progress of the world.

And such, gentlemen, this, perhaps greatest achievement of our race—this, I had almost said, the most convincing, uninspired evidence of the immortality of man—whose approaching inauguration we are celebrating, I firmly believe will prove. "Heaven speed the sigh from India to the fele!" In this sublime moment of suspense, in which the hope and expectation of both worlds are held, it does not become me to obtrude the humble interest which I cannot choose but feel in an enterprise is which the prosperity of my country and the best interests of humanity are so deeply involved.

POLITICAL HERESY.

The New Orleans Delta accuses a portion of the demo-cratic press of political heresy because they declare that it is not the duty of the democratic party to advocate the extension of slavery. Now, if this be heresy, it is clear that, in the opinion of the Delta, it would be orthodox were the democratic party to add a clause to their platform of principles pledging themselves to promote the ex-tension of slavery independently of the will of the people to whom it is to be extended, and to expunge that clause which leaves the settlement of the question to the people of the States and Torritories respectively, as the only le-gitimate judges under the constitution. In our opinion, ald be a dangerous heresy, and not a whit more nstifiable than the doctrine of the republicans, who assume that Congress has the power of prohibiting slavery in the Territories. We believe that our opinion is shared by the great mass of the democrats in the South, and that, had they the power to-day so to control the party throughout the Union as to procure the adop tion of a resolution for the indiscriminate extension of slavery, they would not exercise it, but would adhere to the present broad constitutional doctrine that the people of the States where slavery does not exist have the right to adopt or exclude it as they think proper, in the same way that, in States where it does exist, the people alone are entitled to judge whether it is expedient to continue or abolish it; and that it is the right of the people who settle the Territories, when they ask admission into the Union as coequal and co-ordinate members of the confederacy, to decide whether domestic slavery shall or shall not be one of their institutions. It would be just as unwarrantable and unconstitutional to coerce the people of Kansas to legalize slavery by their State constitution, contrary to the will of the majority of the people, as it would be to seek to compel the people of New York or Massachusetts to do so. There is but one safe course to pursue, and it is that which the national democrats throughout the entire Union have adopted-namely: to leave every State to manage its own institutions, and de-cide whether compulsory labor shall or shall not be one of them; to leave the Territories, while they continue such, open to settlers from the North, South, East, and West, who, when they frame their State constitutions, shall decide in the manner prescribed by law whether they will tolerate slavery or not, with a due regard for the rights of those who have previously introduced negro slaves. Were all the States in the Union except one to abolish slavery, the one which retained it would be just as much entitled to protection in its rights as the many are now. It does not matter that northern democrats prefer to see the Territories come into the Union as free States, or that southern democrats prefer the contrary. Neither would wish to gratify their predilections if the only way to do so was to allow Congress the power of deciding the question. However strong their prejudices, they are ready to sacrifice them if they are not shared by the majority of the people immediately concerned, and are willing to bow to whatever verdict they may pronounce. The distinc-tive character of the political creed of the democracy is, that it is national, knows no sectional differences, as knowledges no supreme law but the sovereign will of the people in their separate Commonwealths. With regard to the extension of slavery, as in all other question recognises no other power to decide than the voice of the people of the State or Territory immediately interested, xpressed in a legal and constitutional manne

> [Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.] FROM THE PLAINS.

CAMP NEAR FORT KEARNEY, August 3, 1857. Mr. Editor: Having a few moments to spare before the mail leaves for the States and my train for its future destination, California, agreeably to promise I will send you a few dottings of our movements since leaving In-

On the 2d July the expedition started, making rapid progress and meeting with unusual good success, having net with no accident, and arriving at this point the 31st of same month. So far we have encountered no interruption from Indians; the flying reports reached us of heyennes being on the Little Blue, a few miles west of Patterson's ranche. Upon arriving at the fort we saw short distance to the right, a Pawnee village, consisting of one hundred and fifty lodges. They are on a hunting expedition, and while passing we saw a band of them returning laden with buffalo, to the number of

Last night the men comprising the party who had in charge two beef cattle trains of Messrs. Russell & Waddell, intended for Utah, came to the fort, bringing intelligence that while "nooning" a party of twenty-five Cheycanes warriors made their appearance, professing great friendship, holding out their hands, &c. The men invited them to eat, but when it was tendered they indignantly knocked it away, and then one of the party attempted to get into one of the wagons, but upon being pushed off by Sanborn, who was standing near, he very deliberately shot him dead; another named Robb was also shot in the thigh, causing a compound fracture of the bone. They fired upon the Indians, and then made their escape, bringing the wounded man with them. They packed him upon the bare back of a mule, which caused him such agony that he entreated them to shoot him and end his misery. The Indians carried away not less than eight hundred head of cattle, besides twenty-one horses and mules. The wagons they burned. This occurred some twenty miles from this point, and five miles this side of Plum creek. Dr. Cooper, our surgeon, by invitation of Dr. Summers, of the fort, started this morning to consult on the case. The poor fellow now lies in the hospital of the fort. William Sanbourn, the one killed, was a native of New Hampshire, and Wm. Robb from

We expect to pass the place where this sad affair oc-

curred either this evening or to-morrow morning. Major Johnston, of the United States infantry, who has been awaiting at this post an escort of a large train to Fort Laramie, has joined us and proceeds westward with Being unskilled myself in military discipline, he has kindly offered to take charge of that branch of the expedition. I have ninety armed men, together with Mr. Godwon, of Clay county, Missouri, and his fifteen herdsmen, with his train of 400 head of beef cattle. and the returning company of Russell and Waddell's train, accompanied by ten soldiers from the fort, who go out to recover the stolen stock. We will present, I hope, an invincible foe to the Cheyennes. As for myself, I apprehend no difficulty whatever.

Very truly, your friend,

Attention has frequently been called to the superior tenacity and strength of iron manufactured from Lake Superior ores. The British Admiralty proof of chain cable, stud-link, the round iron of which is seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, is fourteen tons; the American proof inch in diameter, is fourteen tons; the American proof of the same, fifteen tons. From these facts we may appreciate the testimony of D. B. Martin, the engineer-inchief of the United States navy, in a letter to Secretary Dobbin, in which he says that a piece of Lake Superior iron was beat down to one-half inch diameter, (round,) make into a chain link, rested in the chain-proving machine, and broke at 199,120 pounds, or 75½ tons. Those who use iron, where the safety of human life depends ipon its strength, should investigate the merits of the lake Superior iron.

A PROCLAMATION.

hereas a treaty between the United States of America and his Majesty the Shah of Persia was concluded attd signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Constan-tinople on the thirteenth day of December last, which treaty, being in the English and Persian languages, is

word for word as follows:

In the name of God, the element and the merciful—
The President of the United States of North America, and his Majesty, as exalted as the planet Saturn; the sovereign to whom the sun serves as a standard; whose splendor and magnificence are equal to that of the skies; the sublime sovereign, the monarch whose armies are as numerous as the stars; whose greatness calls to mind that of Jeinshid; whose magnificence equals that of Darius; the helr of the crown and throne of the Kayanians, the sublime Emperor of all Persia, being both equally and sincerely desirous of establishing relations of friendship between the two governments, which they wish to strengthen by a treaty of friendship and commerce, reciprocally advantageous and useful to the citizens and subjects of the two high contracting parties, have for this purpose named for their plemipotentiaries—
The President of the United States of North America, Carroll Spence, minister resident of the United States near

The President of the United States of North America, Carroll Spence, minister resident of the United States near the sublime Porte; and his Majesty the Emperor of all Persia, his excellency Emin ul Molk Farrukh Khan, ambassador of his imperial Majesty the Shah, decorated with bearer of the Shah, with the great cordon blue, and bearer of the girdle of diamonds, &c., &c., &c., &c. And the said plenipotentiaries, having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in proper and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

There shall be hereafter a sincere and constant

understanding between the government and citizens of the United States of North America and the Persian empire and all Persian subjects.

ARTICLE 1.

The ambassadors or diplomatic agents whom it may please either of the two high contracting parties to send and maintain near the other shall be received and treated, they and all those composing their missions, as the ambassadors and diplomatic agents of the most favored nations are received and treated in the two respective countries; and they shall enjoy there in all respects the same preparatives and impurities. me prerogatives and immunties. ARTICLE III. The citizens and subjects of the two high contracting

parties, travellers, merchants, manufacturers, and others, who may reside in the territory of either country, shall be respected and efficiently protected by the authorities of the country and their agents, and treated in all respects as the subjects and citizens of the most favored nations

are treated.

They may reciprocally bring by land or by sea into either country, and export from it, all kinds of merchandise and products, and sell, exchange, or buy, and transport them to all places in the territories of either of the port them to all places in the territories of either of the high contracting parties. It being, however, understood that the merchants of either nution who shall engage in the internal commerce of either country shall be governed, in respect to such commerce, by the laws of the country in which such commerce is carried on; and in case either of the high contracting powers shall bereafter grant other privileges concerning such internal commerce to the citizens or subjects of other governments, the same shall be equally granted to the merchants of either nation engaged in such internal commerce within the territories of the other.

The merchandise imported or exported by the respec-tive citizens or subjects of the two high contracting parties shall not pay in either country, on their arrival or de-parture, other duties than those which are charged in either of the countries on the merchandise or products imported or exported by the merchants and subjects of the most favored nation, and no exceptional tax, under any name or pretext whatever, shall be collected on them in either of the two countries.

All suits and disputes arising in Persia between Persian subjects and citizens of the United States shall be carried

before the Persian tribunal to which such matters are usually referred at the place where a consul or agent of the United States may reside, and shall be discussed and decided according to equity in the presence of an employee of the consul or agent of the United States.

All suits and disputes which may arise in the empire of Persia between citizens of the United States shall be referred entirely for trial and for adjudication to the con-

Persia between citizens of the United States shall be referred entirely for trial and for adjudication to the consul or agent of the United States residing in the province
wherein such suits and disputes may have arisen, or in
the province nearest to it, who shall decide them according to the laws of the United States.

All suits and disputes occurring in Persia between the
citizens of the United States and the subjects of other
foreign powers shall be tried and adjudicated by the intermediation of their respective consuls or agents.

In the United States Persian subjects in all disputes
arising between themselves, or between them and citizens
of the United States or foreigners, shall be judged according to the rules adopted in the United States respecting
the subjects of the most favored nation.

Persian subjects residing in the United States, and citizens of the United States residing in Persia, shall, when
charged with criminal offences, be tried and judged in
Persia and the United States in the same manner as are
the subjects and citizens of the most favored nation residing in either of the above-mentioned countries.

ABETICLE VI.

ARTICLE VI.

In case of a citizen or subject of either of the contracting parties dying within the territories of the other, his effects shall be delivered up integrally to the family or partners in business of the deceased; and in case he has no relations or partners, his effects in either country shall be delivered up to the consul or agent of the nation of which the deceased was a subject or citizen, so that he may dispose of them in accordance with the laws of his

For the protection of their citizens or subjects and their commerce respectively, and in order to facilitate good and equitable relations between the citizens and subjects of the two countries, the two high contracting parties re serve the right to maintain a diplomatic agent at either seat of government, and to name each three consuls in either country; those of the United States shall reside at Teheran, Bender, Bushir, and Tauris; those of Persia at Washington, New York, and New Orleans.

The consuls of the high contracting parties shall re-ciprocally enjoy in the territories of the other, where their residences shall be established, the respect, privileges, and immunities granted in either country to the consuls of the most favored nation. The diplomatic agent or consuls of the United States shall not protect, secretly or publicly, the subjects of the Persian govern-ment, and they shall never suffer a departure from the principles here laid down and agreed to by mutual con-

And it is further understood that if any of those cor suls shall engage in trade they shall be subjected to the same laws and usages to which private individuals of their nation engaged in commercial pursuits, in the same place,

And it is also understood by the high contracting par ties that the diplomatic and consular agents of the Uni-ted States shall not employ a greater number of domes-tics than is allowed by treaty to those of Russia residing

And the high contracting parties agree that the present treaty of friendship and commerce, cemented by the sincere good feeling and the confidence which exist between the governments of the United States and Persia, shall be in force for the term of ten years from the exchange of its ratification; and if, before the expiration of the first ten years, neither of the high contracting parties shall have announced by official notification to the other its intention to arrest the operation of said treaty, it shall remain binding for one year beyond that time, and so on remain binding for one year beyond that time, and so on until the expiration of twelve months, which will follow a similar notification, whatever the time may be at which it may take place; and the plenipotentiaries of the two high contracting parties further agree to exchange the ratifications of their respective governments at Constan-tinople in the space of six months, or earlier, if practi-

cable.

In faith of which, the respective plenipotentiaries of the two high contracting parties have signed the present treaty and have attached their seals to it.

Done in duplicate in Persian and English, the thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the Hijereh the fifteenth day of the

By the President of the United States of | were exchanged in the city of Constantinople on the 13th

of June last:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Buchar

and the citizens thereof.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and sed the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighteenth asy of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand [SEAL.] eight hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Inde-pendence of the United States of America the eighty-second.

JAMES BUCHANAN. By the President :

Lifw. Cass, Secretary of State

From the Wetumpka (Ala.) Dispetch. GOV. WALKER AGAIN.

Many democratic papers still continue to censure the lministration for not recalling Governor Walker. We think this course pursued by them is merely calculated to rove highly injurious to the democratic party, and to in rease the feelings of enmity between the North and Governor Walker may have been imprudent in any cause to complain of his actions. If Kansas is made a free State it will become so, not through Governor Walker's exertions, but simply because it is not adapted for slavery. There are only one hundred and fifty slaves in Kansas. The pro-slavery vote is five thousand, whereas the vote of the northern men is seventeen thousand Under these circumstances it seems to us that souther should not complain if Kansas is made a free State.

We southerners surely do not want the administrati o consult our interest alone, and to make every Territory a slave State, whether it is adapted for slavery or not. All we want is a fair chance and no favor. We certainly ave had this so far as Kansas is concerned, and if it does ecome a free State we will have nothing to blame but its limate and our own lukewarmness.

Besides, these papers seem to lose sight altogether of the fact that Gov. Walker's course meets with the approbation of the people of Kansas. Suppose that Alabama was a Territory, and some gentleman had been appointed its governor who was entirely acceptable to us, would we not think it assurance on the part of the people of Geora and South Carolina to complain of him and cry out nat he should be recalled? What applies to the people of Alabama will apply with equal truth, under the same

At all events we think we should wait for the conven tion of Kansas to meet. If that convention censures Governor Walker, let us censure him also. If that conntion approves of his course, let us be silent.

The New York Post of. Wednesday says: "As near as can be ascertained, between thirty and forty men and women were engaged on Tuesday night in circulating throughout the city counterfeit \$5 bills, purporting to be genuine bills on the Lee Bank of Massachusetts. The first arrests of persons charged with being employed in circulating the spurious bills were made by Inspector Turnbull, of the eighth precinct, aided by Officer J. J. Mount. They apprehended a woman, who gave her name as Rachel Miller, and one Franklin Knapp, on suspicion of being engaged in the nefarious business; and the suspicions of the officers were strongly confirmed by finding six of the \$5 counterfeit notes in question in possession of the woman Miller on searching her at the station-house. The counterfeit bills are of a new issue, and vary materially in appearance from the old bills of that bank. The notes are excellently executed in every minute particular, and before their true characters were discovered some of the best judges in the country were deceived by them. It is believed that several thousands of dollars in these bills were palmed off as genuine on our city tradesmen on Tuesday night." The New York Post of, Wednesday says: "As near a

George Peabody was to have sailed yesterday for Europe in the steamship Persia. The Salem Register gives the following account of the labor accomplished by Mr. Pea-body since he arrived in this country, about a year since: "He has travelled more than 13,000 miles, or more than one-half the circumference of the globe; visited twenty-six States of the Union, and the Canadas; watched close-ly the business interests and material resources of the country; conducted gigantic monetary operations, and founded benevolent and literary institutions. He has made more new friends and met more old ones, perhaps, than any other private individual in the same time; con-ducted a correspondence almost fabulous in extent, been ducted a correspondence almost fabulous in extent; been confined for weeks by painful illness, and yet has found time for the indulgence of all the bland courtesies of so-cial life by which the hearts of all have been won. And more than this, he has delighted in the mild and domestic virtues, and in manifestations of endearing attachment to kindred and home."

The Chicago Journal says: Mr. L. Sullivan, in Urbana, has a specimen Illinois prairie farm. It contains over 20,000 acres, and, although only about seven thousand acres are yet under cultivation, employs over one hundred men! Three thousand acres are planted in corn; and the editor estimates that the farm will produce at least 15,000 bushels of wheat this year, besides large quantities of barley, oats, flax, &c. Mr. Sullivan employs five different reapers this season, and threshes immediately after cutting, employing a steam-engine as his power in the latter operation. A blacksmith s shop is located on the farm, and employed continually in repairing farm implements; a school is also kept up for the education of children of the workmen. One hundred and twenty-five yoke of oxen and fifty horses are employed. The Chicago Journal says: Mr. L. Sullivan, in Urbaof oxen and fifty horses are employed.

A man who belongs in Deerfield, Conn., but who has of late been an attendant in the Insane Asylum at Hartof late been an attendant in the linear Asylum at Hart-ford, Com., was recently bitten in one of his arms by a lunatic in that institution. Shortly after the occurrence the arm began to swell and exhibit signs of being poison-ed. Entertaining fears of losing the limb, he returned to his home in Deerfield, and is now receiving treatment for it. Some medical men with whom he has consulted are of the onlying that the virus from the lunatic's test was of the opinion that the virus from the lunatic's teeth was ommunicated into his system by the bite, and that he will eventually become mad.

The Mariana (Florida) Patriot of the 10th instant says er, of this county, which had on it 261 bolls and blossoms, besides a great many had fallen off while bringing it here. It is a specimen of a farm of 85 acres, which is in fine order and growing luxuriantly. The seed is called the 'climatized East India cotton,' and Mr. P. had ough seed left last year to make it profitable to him in sale."

Since the opening of the dog pound in the city of New York, on the 17th of last June, more than 4,000 dogs have been slaughtered.

Hon. Franklin Dexter, the well-known lawyer, died in

McElrath's name has been withdrawn from the New York Tribune. The firm is now "Horace Greeley A steamboat excursion was made from Ontonagon, Lake

Superior, to Marquette bay, on the 4th of July, to see the great ice-fields still remaining in that bay. Judge W. Z. Smart has resigned his seat on the su-

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, arrived at Madconsin, on the 11th inst., en route for St. Paul. Daniel Mace declines being a candidate for judge of the

Hon. Alexander McCalmont died in Venango county Pennsylvania, on the 10th of August, in the 72d year of his age.

ONE CARGO OF CUMBERLAND COAL just received, among which is some choice lump for family use.
T. J. & W. M. GALT,
21—607 N. W. cor. 12th and C streets, No. 547.

Bank of Commerce, Georgetown, D. C. moon of Rebiul Sany, one thousand two hundred and seventy-three, at Constantinople.

CARROLL SPENCE,
EMIN UL MOLK FARRUKH KHAN, [L. s.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same C. E. RITTENHOUSE.

THE NEW ALMS-HOUSE. This building is to be erected Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, have caused on the site of the old Alms-house, under the direction of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

The New Alass-nowse, This building is to be erected on the site of the old Alms-house, under the direction of the main building is to be detected on the site of the old Alms-house, under the direction of the main building is to be erected on the site of the old Alms-house, under the direction of the main building is to be erected on the site of the old Alms-house, under the direction of the main building is to be erected on the site of the old Alms-house, under the direction of the main building is to be erected on the site of the old Alms-house, under the direction of the main building is to be erected on the site of the old Alms-house, under the direction of the main building is to be erected on the site of the old Alms-house, under the direction of the main building is to be erected on the site of the old Alms-house, under the direction of the main building is to be erected on the site of the old Alms-house, under the direction of the main building is to be erected on the site of the old Alms-house, under the direction of the main building is to be erected on the site of the old Alms-house, under the direction of the main building is to be erected on the site of the old Alms-house, under the direction of the main building is to be erected on the site of the old Alms-house, under the direction of the main building is to be erected on the site of the old Alms-house, under the direction of the main building is to be erected on the site of the old Alms-house, under the direction of the main building is to be erected on the site of the old Alms-house and every clause and any other season of the year.

Now is the time to twelve feet, and the second and third stories eleven feet each. The walls are to be of brick, and eighteen inches thick the entire height of the building, except the panels, which are to be fourteen inches. The partition walls are

to be from eighteen to nine makes thick. Beneath the entire extent of the outside "ya"ls and the iron columns of the building a foundation of gness stone is to be laid, the coundation to be well raremed and thoroughly bedded in cement. The roof of the building is to be tinned, with large gutters all around, leading down three-and-a-half-inch pipes at the six corners. All the floors in the building are to be of North Carolina merchantable 5-4 flooring, planed to an equal thickness, tongued and grooved, and, after being laid, planed to a smooth surface. The stairways of the building are to be of iron, with wooden hand rails. All the windows are to have outside mortice blinds, supplied with Plant's self-fas

Ventilating flues are to be constructed in every stor of the building-four in the dining-room, one he kitchen, one in the wash-room, one in each dormitory, one in the parlor, one in the chamber, one in the office, and four in each hospital; the flues to be not less than 4

THE FOUNDATIONS of the connecting corridors between the centre building of the Capitol and the two new wings are now completed, and the superstructures are going rapidly up. The blocks of marble and other materials are elevated to their place in the walls by means of a compound elevating carriage, operated as follows : The main carriage spans the space between the centre building and the new wing, resting on the respective walls thereof, and is easily rolled from one end of the other. Upon the axles of this main carriage rests a minor carriage with a transverse motion. When the masons want a stone, this main carriage is rolled out over the pile of loose materials lying on the ground between the two buildings, the minor carriage rolled immediately over the stone wanted, the tackle attached, and the stone windlassed up to the proper height, and by a similar movement of the carriage deposited at its place on the

A NUBANCE.-We have been requested to call the attention of the health officers of the city to an intolerable nuisance in the rear of the large stables on 8th street, between H and I. This is the principal route, from ever section of the city between Seventh and Fourteenth streets, to the Northern Liberties Market. During the past few weeks persons prefer taking a circuitous route to passing the spot indicated. An inspection by these whose duty it is to look into alleys and behind gates will result in a cessation of the illegal cause of this evil.

THE WASHINGTON ASYLUM, including the workhouse and farm, is said to be, under the present management, source of constantly-increasing revenue to the city. It is estimated that the profits of the establishment for the current year will amount to more than sixteen hundred dollars over and above all expenses. The managers to whom this prosperity is creditable are Mr. John R. Queen,

LAGRE REED WITHIN THE LICENSE ORDINANCE -- In a coporation suit against Messrs. Humphries and Junemann Wednesday last, before Esquire Smith, for selling lager beer without a license, it was argued by the de fendants' counsel that lager beer was not " strong beer," and consequently did not come within the statute. court decided, however, that it was strong beer, and did come within the statute. An appeal was taken by the defence to the circuit court.

THE WASHINGTON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.-A meeting of the Washington Horticultural Society was held on Wednesday evening last. The next exhibition will commence on the 28th of September and continue five days. The awarding of premiums to the successful competitors of the last exhibition was postponed, in consequence of protracted discussion on the admission of certain gentle

DINK KING, for whom a bench warrant was issued a the recent sitting of the criminal court, was arrested on Wednesday by Captain Klopfer, chief of police, and Mesars. Birkhead and Drummond, at a house in the Seventh Ward, and confined in the county jail. King, when the descent was made upon this house, escaped to the woods, where he remained for several weeks.

HOUDON'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON. -The venerable G W. P. Custis, who was perfectly familiar with Washing ton's personal appearance, and who was present who the cast and measurement for the statue were taken by Houdon, pronounces it true to nature, and of course the best likeness extant, it being the only one ever taken by actual cast from the original.

IMPORTANT !-- It appears from the list of patents grented during the past week that there is one for "Improvement in hoops for ladies' skirts." As some hoops do not set well, it must be a pleasant piece of intelligence that there is to be an "improvement." The inventor is a Good-man of this city.

Maryland avenue, between 8th and 9th streets, were sold at the prices annexed: Lot 10, in square south of square 915, for \$52 50; lot 11, for \$52 50; lot 12, for \$52 50 and lot 21, for \$111. PERSONAL .-- Among the arrivals in our city yesterday

REAL ESTATE SALES .- On Tuesday the following lots on

were Hon. J. S. Phelps, of Missouri; Hon. T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina; and Hon. T. B. Cuming, secretary of Nebraska Territory.

THE PRICE OF LAND WARRANTS.—The bankers of the city are now paying; for 160's, 94 cents per acre; for 120's, 89 cents; for 80's, 95 cents; for 40's, \$1 124 cents. They are selling for 96, 92, 97, and \$1 14.

A MUCH-NEEDED IMPROVEMENT in the way of putting up the names of streets on the corners is now progressing in the city. The signs used are cast-iron, of Motley's

CONSIDERABLE QUANTITIES OF GRANITE are now arriving from Port Deposite and Occoquan for the Treasury Ex-

THE LONG BRIDGE is now undergoing further repairs under the supervision of Dr. Blake, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds. THE Hoo LAW is now being enforced throughout the

city. The owners of such animals will save trouble and expense by anticipating the movements of the offi-

ville, Montgomery county, Maryland. A GRAND TOURNAMENT is shortly expected to come off

A CAMP MEETING commenced yesterday near Coles-

EADING Criminal Cases, vol. I.—A Selection of Lossing Cases in Criminal Law, with Notes; by E. H. Bennett Just published by 01, 8vo. 35.

LITTLE, BROWN, & Co., 4ug 10—3teorly 112 Washington street Beston

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!

Look to Your Interest

DAILY EXPECTED-

large supply of CUMBERLAND COAL, all of which will be the lowest market price.

Orders left with us will meet with prompt attention. Coal and accord delivered to any part of the city by our own teams free of cart-One kept under cover : 9,240 pounds to the ton, carefully weighed by a sworn weigher.

office northwest corner 12th and Cafreen, No. 547,
One square south Pennsylvania eve

THE Northwest Coast; or, Three Years' Residence in Washington Territory; by James G. Swan, with numer

TAYLOR & MAURY'S

Mutual Life Insurance Company of Connecticut, INCORFORATED IN 1846. Capital, \$2,454,000. Annual dividend on life policies; 49 per cent.

Ninety eight families were relieved during 1846 by paying \$214,995. Statements of the company's operations furnished. These who insect at other agencies, and have removed to this city, can have their oliciff renewed through

Mayer's Office, Washington, August 12, 185

PROPOSALS will be received at this office finti.

Saturday, the 224 instant, at 12 o'clock, in., for the erection of all showhense in this city upon the site of the old one, according to the plane, drawings, and specifications adopted by the corporation; the drawings by Charles Haskins, eaq., and to be seen in his office, and copies of the specifications may be obtained at this office. Separate proposals for each description of work, viz. let, for the brick and atone work, pavements, and executions; 24, for engenteric work; 34, for iron work; 4th, for plastering; 5th, for it work; and, 6th, for painting and glazing. Bids for the whole will also be received and considered.

considered.

As the contractor will be required to give security to the amore one-fifth of his whole bid for the prompt and faithful performant the contract, each bid must be accompanied by the names of at two sureties, with their written expression of willingness to assure the obligation.

Aug II—bit Mayor May

OLD Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia; by Bishop Meade; in 2 vols., illustrated. Price \$5.
Nemoir of Rishop Moore, of Virginia, accompanied by a selection Just received at Aug 15—3t† Near 9th street.

Washington Insurance Company.

THIS Company is now prepared to receive applications for maurance on buildings, merchandise, &c., at the usual city rates, without any charge for police, at their office, corner of Tenth street and Penn. avenue, over the Washington City Savings

Wm. F. Bayly,
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THOMAS R. SUTER, LUKE LEA, LUTHER R. SHOOT. SUTER, LEA, & Co., Bankers, Bankers,
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City, K. T., dealers in exchange, uncurrent bank notes, and lond arravia. Agents for the purchase and sale of lands and city lots, d all business appertaining to a first-class land agency.
Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and LUTHER R. SMOOT, WM. H. RUSSELL, (Of Majors, Russell, & Co.,) THOMAS R. SUTER, LUKE LEA,

Corner Main and Shawnee streets, opposite Planters' Hotel, Ap 18—deepdm Leavenworth City, K. T. MISSES ROOKER'S English and French Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 464 E street, between 60 and 7th, Washington city.

The duties of this institution, which has been in successful operation or some years, will be resumed on Monday, September 14. Circular containing particulars can be obtained at the bookstores of the city

American Gothic and Brass-Foil Roofing.

NVENTED BY EUGENIO LATILLA, ARCHITECT, M. S. B. A , &c. DESIGNS made for concrete churches, villas, cot-

THE Engine is of about eighteen-horse power, and, although it has been in use two years, is as good as new. It is too large for the purposes to which it is now applied. A description of the engine is unuscessary, as persons who desire to purchase will inspect it for themselves. The Mesers, Ellis manufactured it, and this is a sufficient guarantee of its value. It may be seen at the Union office, where the terms will be made known.

CAUTION.—1 am credibly informed that a young man has been imposing upon citizens in the northern cities by ring money on the representation that he is my son. I take this to cantion the public against the impostor, we but one son living, who resides in California.

ISAAC HOLLAND. Assistant Doorkee

WILLARD'S HOTEL.—J. C. & H. A. Willard. Jan 29—dift

TOR RENT .- A rare chance .- Now under construction, 12 large and airy rooms, with all the conveniences of water and lights. The location is in the principal business square of the city, and the rooms are well adapted for deutists, dagaerreotypists, offices, &c. Also, a convenient and airy basement, suitable for any light business. The whole finished and well lighted in the most improved manner, after the New York styles.

WALL & STEPHENS,

No. 322 Pennsylvania avenue,
between 9th and 10th streets, entrance on D street.

By J. C. McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

PRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED property at the corner of Penneylvania avenue and Nineteenth street.—On Tuesday afternoon, August 23, at 6 o'clock, on the premises, by virtue of a deed of trust, dated 22d November, 1854, and recorded in Liber J. A. S., No. 89, folios 375, et seq., one of the land records for Washington county, the subscriber will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described property, viz: Beginning at the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and 19th street, and running thence westwardly along the line of sald avenue to the centre of the wall which divides the easternmest house of the row known as the "Seven Buddings" from the second house of the said row, commencing from the east end thereof; thence northwardly along the exertic of he said dividing wall, the yard wall, and along the west line of the stable on said lot, to the alley; thence castwardly along the line of task all dividing wall, theret; thence contwardly along the line of said 19th street to the place of beginning, with the improvements, consisting of an excellent three-story, brick dwelling-house, with brick stables, &c. Terms made known at sale.

WM. A. MIX, Trustee.

PECIAL NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS,—Those who intend to avail themselves of the ten per cent, discount, to be made to all who pay on or before the 15th day of September, and who wish to avoid the delay incident to the crowd who usually are in wail.

Collector's Office, City Hall,

July 15, 1867.

PAYERS—Deduction for prompt payment.—Notice is hereby given that the taxes for the yea 1867 are now due and payable at this office, and that a deduction ten per cont. is allowed by law for the current year if paid on or be fore the 13th day of September next.

JAS. F. HALIDAY.

Collector.

OR SALE, very valuable real estate on Pennsylvania avenue.—The property adjoining on the east, the va-t lot at corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 15th street. It from feet on the avenue, and contains 2,322 square feet, running back a 30-feet alley.

Further particulars, terms, &c., made known on application to KELLER & McKENEY,

15th street, opposite Treasury Depa

Treasury Department,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

SEVIET BUILDINGS, NO. 138, PENSEVINAMA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE duties of this institution will be resumed on Monday, September 14th, 1867.

The number of pupils being limited, and the vacancies being few, early application for autimasion is requested.

Circulars can be obtained at the bookstores, or of the principal at her residence, whence they will be forwarded to any address.

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WASHINGTON, D. C. Office No. 12, Louisjana

## NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT IS NOT A DYE. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum,

"Crown of Giory," belonging to old men, to the original hus of youth," &c.

EEV. M. THACHER, 60 years of age, Pitcher, Chenango county, New York. "My hair is now restored; it is nothing like a dye," tev. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, New York. "My own hair and that of mother of my family has greatly thickened, where almost

that of another of my family has greatly thickened, where almost bald, "&c.

FEV. JAMES MERER, New York city, recommends it, &c.

REV. J. PORTEL'S, Stanwich, Conn. "It has met my most sanguine expectations," &c.

FEV. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. H. "R is really officacious in restoring the hair," &c.

HEY. G. M. SPRATT, Lewisburgh, Pennsylvania. "We can and do cheerfully recommend it," &c.

REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Charieston, S. C. "The white hair has become obviated," &c.

obviated," &c.
REV. AMOS HLANCHARD, Merticen, N. H. "We think very highly of your preparation," &c., REV. B. C. SMITH, Predisburgh, X. Y., "I was surprised to find my hair tern as when I was young," &c.
REV. C. M. CLINCH, Lewisburgh, Penni.
falling and caused a new growth," &c.
REV. A. FRINK, Chatauque county, N. Y., "I am satisfied and recommend it." ommend it." REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, New York. "It is the best prepara

tion extant."
REV. WM. CUTTER, Editor Mothers' Magazine, New York, "recom mends it."

22 We might swell this list, but, if not convinced, TRY IT.

We export these preparations to Europe even, and they are superceding all others there as well as in the United States.

It does not sell or states. Sold by all the principal wholessale and reall merchanis in the U. S., Cuba, or Canada.

Depot, 355 Broome street, N. Y.

where address all letters and inquiries.

All Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this on which they sake more profit. Write to depth for circular, terms, and information. Genuine is signed, Mrs. S. A. Allen, written in ink. Beware of unterfeits. Aug 18—codüm

Ben. & E. A. Whitlock & Co., 3 Beekman Street, corner of Nassau, opposite the Astor House,

MPORTERS of Cognac brancies for druggists' and merchants' use, from Olard, Dupuy, & Co., Hennessey, Finet, Castillon, & Co., and other houses of the highest reputation; and sole preprietors of the celebrated brancies, in the native proof and flavor of Cognac, viz:

c, viz: Vineyard of Chateau Bernard, Liqueur des champs d'or, Superior vineyard, vieux Cognac.

Bargomaster Schnapps, And several brands of Sherry, Naderla, and Port wites, &c., &c. Ales, porters, and cigars direct from shippers.

CHAMPAGNE, CREMANT. H. M. & E. A. W. & Co, are the exclusive owners of this wine, and are in receipt of shipments by regular packets, and beg those who may no, have given it a trial to do so, under their guarantee that it will be found superior in delicacy of flavor and quality to any wine at

Benj. M. Whitlock, Edw'd A. Whitlock, Fred'k J. Haverstick, Oliver W. Dodge, Henry Cammeyer, May 26—1y\* BEN. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.

> 1857. WILSON G. HUNT & CO., IMPORTERS, 30 to 36 Park Place,

Woollens.

Offer for sale Moscow Carlisle Sampson Seniskin Whirlpool May 26—1y\*

Wheeler & Wilson. MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES.

THESE machines combine all the improvements that have been invented. Their extensive and increasing sale, and the unanimous approval and commendation that they have rejeved, warrant the proprietors in warmly recommending them. They have been in use sufficiently long to test them thoroughly, and have given entire satisfaction.

Among the undoubted advantages that they possess over all others, are:

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1st. Beauty and simplicity of construction, and consequent freedom rom derangement and need of repairs.

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illy to a variety of purposes and materials. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, New York; and at their agencies a the principal cities of the Union. May 26—Jy\* Fashionable Dry Goods in New York.

A N immense assortment of seasonable fabrics con-stantly on hand; also, a full and ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF CARPETINGS. Oil-cloths, mattings, rugs, mats, curtain materials, lace curtains, gilt cornics, window shades, &c., &c., &c., MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES!

255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand stree and 47 and 49 Catharine str

Rooms 22, 24, No. 16 Wall street, New York.

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Aug 15-tf+

Matthew Hale Smith, COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS, No. 11 Cliff street, New York, INVITE the attention of dealers and consumers to their large stock of printing, writing, wrapping, and all other tinds of paper, which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices. May 26—19\*

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Trinity Building, 111 Broadway. THE assets of this company amount to nearly FOUR MILLIONS OF DOULARS, and are entirely cash, of which three mi-n six kundred thousand delicar are invested on bond and mortgage real estate in the city and State of New York valued at nine mil-u of delicar.

dollars.

mfire profits, already amounting to one million six hundred dollars, are the property of the policy holders.

thousand dellars, are the property of the pener.

Traces minima.

Forms of application and pamphilets giving every information supplied on applying at the office or to any of the company's agents, FREPK S. WINSTON, Precident.

FRACA ABLATT, Secretary.

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THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that discriminating public were becavering their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all tucir stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ward antercome on Broadway, at No. 25t, course of Murray street, opposite the City Bah. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the erecent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and borglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Farticular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and lewelry.

Will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money cheets, vault doors, and bank vanits. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors; Jones's patent permutation bank lock; and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

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Pensions, patents, and bountier speedily obtained.
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Special attention paid to Court of Claims business.
May 20—6m We would call attention to the card of Wm. Grandin, esq., who is commissioner for most of the States and Territories, and is also commis-sioner in the United States Court of Claims. Colonel Grandin is ther oughly conversant with business councied with the departments at Washington and the practice of the United States Court of Claims.

(New York Daily New